

Moravian Archives

NEWS

4 East Bank Street
Winston-Salem, N.C.
27101-5307

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NOVEMBER

1985

Welcome to the "Moravian Archives News," our way of communicating with friends between issues of Annotations, the printed Archives newsletter. In this first issue a few of the many gifts of books and manuscripts given recently are highlighted. When gifts of books or manuscripts are given, they are placed together on a shelf and make up a specially named collection, bearing the donor's name or the name of someone special to be remembered.

I hope that you may share our excitement over the remarkable gifts described in the following paragraphs!

Thomas J. Haupert, Archivist

HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT GIFTS TO THE ARCHIVES

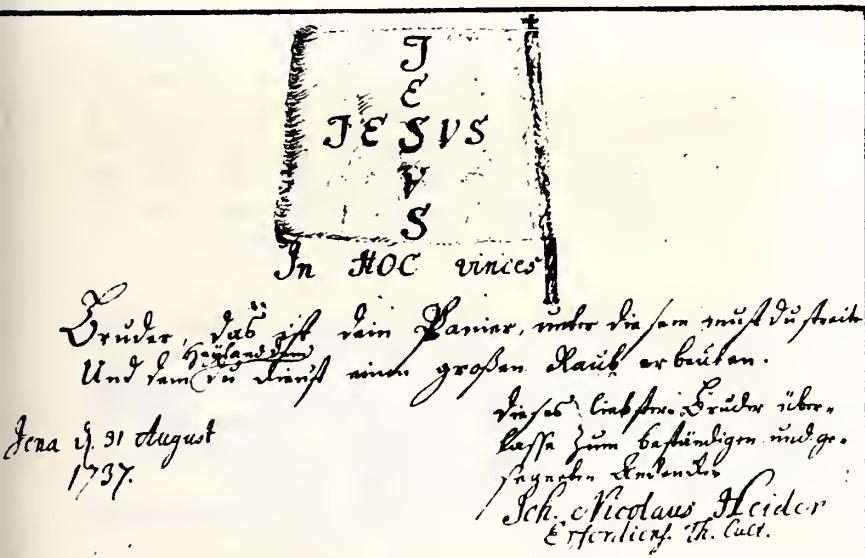
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS OF THE SALEM COTTON FACTORY

The first gift highlight has been given by Mrs. Robert A. McCuiston and Mr. John Fries Blair. This is a set of four architectural drawings of the Salem Cotton Factory (also called the Salem Cotton Mill). The drawings show both frontal and cross-sectional views. In the Memorabilia for Salem Congregation in 1836 is found one of the earliest references to this enterprise: "Citizens formed a company for establishing a cotton manufactory in Salem in which cotton is to be spun and woven by steam machinery." These drawings document an important beginning in Salem and will be of great interest to scholars concerned with the industrial history of the South.

THE JOHANNES VON WATTEVILLE AUTOGRAPH BOOK

A book of personal messages penned on high quality paper, dated in the 1730's and bearing the name Johannes Michael Langguth, may look interesting and even intriguing, but a first glance does not reveal the treasure enclosed. The cover is dark brown leather with a stamped gold figure of Christ on the cross in the center. As one slowly pages through, signatures appear in neat, even decorative, penmanship: Martin Dober, Christian David, P.H. Molther, Peter Boehler, David Nitschmann and one hundred and forty-two more, including Bernhard Adam Grube and Friedrich Wilhelm Marschall. (Grube was the first pastor in Wachovia, and Marschall oversaw the building of Salem.)

Who was Johann Michael Langguth and why these messages and signatures dated →



ON THE LEFT a page is reproduced from the von Watteville autograph book. The writer of the inscription is Johann Nicolaus Heider. Under the banner in Latin is: "In this [name] conquer." Then, in German, "Brother, this is the standard under which you must fight and build up a great spoil for the Saviour whom you serve. Jena, 31 August 1737."

between 1736 and 1739? Langguth was a student during this time at the University in Jena, a city about one hundred and forty miles west of Herrnhut. In 1739 he became a member of the Moravian Church. In 1745 he was formally adopted by the von Watteville family. (Friedrich von Watteville head of a branch of this family had been a schoolmate of Zinzendorf's at Halle, and had become active in the Herrnhut community.) In 1746, now with the name Johannes von Watteville, he married Benigna, daughter of Count Zinzendorf. A year later at the age of 28, he was consecrated a Bishop of the renewed Moravian Church. In the period after Zinzendorf's death, Johannes von Watteville was an important leader in the worldwide Moravian Unity. In the mid 1780's he and his wife Benigna made an official visit to North America. After a six month crossing of the North Atlantic and a ship-wreck off of the island of Barbados, they found their way to Philadelphia and later to the Wachovia tract. They arrived here October 23, 1785, almost exactly two hundred years ago. Three years later he departed this life.

Let us return to the student days at Jena, for it was then that this autograph book was filled. A Moravian students group there had its beginnings in 1728. During the 1730's the group had its own house and worship services. Moravian leaders frequently made visits there. In its short life span of a little over a decade this students group contributed over fifty persons to the Moravian Church who became ordained ministers. These included Peter Boehler and August Gottlieb Spangenberg.

This autograph book is an important memento of the life of Bishop Johannes von Watteville and of the Moravian students group at the University of Jena. It has significance for the history of the worldwide Unity as a whole. The Archives is deeply grateful to Mrs. McCuiston and Mr. Blair for this gift as well, which has been handed down through their family.

THE RECORDS OF W. T. VOGLER, JEWELER

Books and financial records of William Theodore Vogler, who set up his jewelry business on Main Street in Salem in 1865, were given to the Archives recently. These volumes were accompanied by photographs and documents which showed the development of this enterprise through the years. Also given was a bound manuscript volume of Vogler genealogy which includes many early photographs of persons in this broad ancestry. These records form an important part of the documentation of Vogler family craftsmen during the past two centuries here. The Archives is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. H. Harold Vogler for these gifts.

BAHNSON-GRAY VOLUME OF MANUSCRIPT GENEALOGY

This bound manuscript volume was largely the work of Dr. Adelaide Fries, former Archivist of the Moravian Church, Southern Province. It will be of special importance for anyone studying the history of manufacturing in the Salem area. For here are included the lines of more than a few families which have helped shape near by industrial history. Photographs are included of people such as of J. C. W. Fries, born in 1775, grandfather of Francis and Henry Fries, as well as Johannes Vogler, born in 1783, along with those of many others. The Archives is grateful to Board member, Mr. James A. Gray, for the gift of this volume.

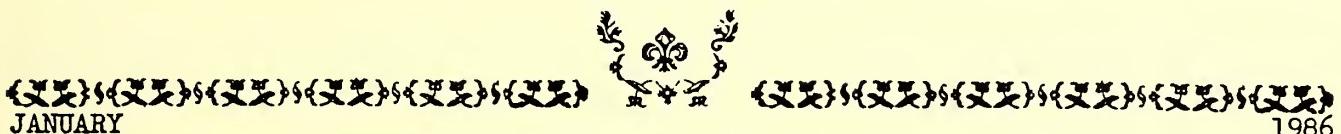
MEMENTO OF THE DEATH OF COUNT ZINZENDORF

A small box, 2-1/2" x 2" x 1", covered in brown felt opens to reveal a hand painted picture of Count Zinzendorf lying 'in state'. The picture is framed with red velvet and the remainder of the inside of the box is lined with linen or silk. The top folds back to reveal, in carefully embroidered letters and numbers, the dates of the Count's birth and death. The Archives is grateful to Mrs. Robert A. McCuiston and Mr. John Fries Blair for this gift as well.

MORAVIAN ARCHIVES

4 East Bank Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101

NEWS



JANUARY

1986

Welcome to the second issue of the "Moravian Archives News." In this issue we would like to share something about the past year, what our new Friends Program has accomplished, and some highlights of recent gifts to the Archives of books and manuscripts. Over forty people have been shown through the Archives during the past year, most on an individual basis. I would like to encourage you to get in touch (722-1742) if you would like to see the treasures in the Archives.

Thomas J. Haupert, Archivist

1985 WAS A GOOD YEAR

During 1985, 439 people came to the Archives for research and informational purposes. Over 800 phone calls were received and over 200 letters were sent (not including monetary gift acknowledgements).

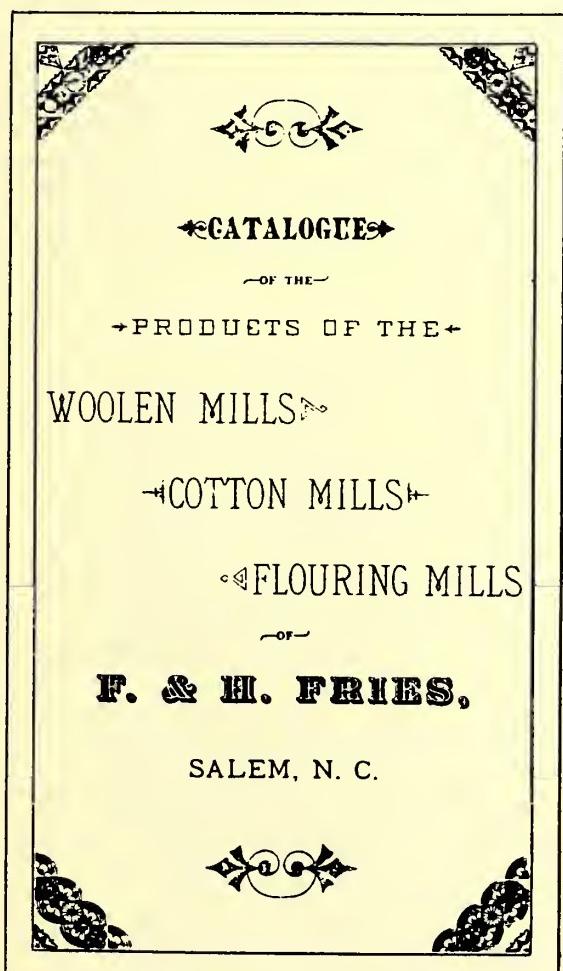
Three newsletters were sent out. The printed newsletter, Annotations, was sent to every doctoral program in North America in history, religion, theology and German, as well as to European scholars with an interest in Moravian materials. Spring and Autumn meetings were held for Congregation Archivists, and the Archivist spoke on historical themes and concerning the Archives sixteen times to civic and church groups.

FRIENDS PROGRAM TOPS GOAL ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR

In the morning of December 31st, 1985 total gifts from Friends stood at \$9395, about \$600 below the goal for the year which had been set at \$10,000. Three letters with checks came in the morning mail. The first was opened and a check for \$25 was found. The second contained a check for \$100, and the third, a check for \$500. The total for the year: \$10,020!

There is a reason for happiness not only over the total of gifts given, but over the number of people who responded to the letter of appeal. A letter was sent to 182 people. Of that group, 114 responded. Seven unsolicited gifts were received. For the present year the goal will be considerably higher.

These gifts have enabled the Archives to embark on three major projects which will continue for a considerable time.



Title page of F.&H. Fries catalogue.

A major translation project has begun and minutes of the Provinzial Helfers' Conferenz, (the highest board in Wachovia while it existed) beginning in 1773 are in the process of being translated. Arrangements are being finalized with the Moravian Archives in Herrnhut for microfilming of documents which originated in North Carolina or concern the settlements here. And books are being purchased and placed in the Research Library at the Archives.

Thanks to each and every one who has contributed to the Friends Program!

1884 CATALOGUE OF FRIES MILLS

A catalogue of the products of the various mills of F. & H. Fries, printed in 1884, was recently given to the Archives. This catalogue is notable in several respects. The sixty-one samples of fleece, cloth and yarn are in excellent condition. In fact the colors of the dyed yarn are so vivid and lively that they could be taken for freshly dyed samples. The catalogue enables researchers to survey the products and special arrangements provided by the mills forty-four years after being founded. An initial section entitled "wool" instructs sheep-raisers concerning selective breeding methods for obtaining the best shorthaired curly wool. Other topics covered are "burs", "washing wool" prior to bringing it to the mill, "shipping" and "exchanging" [raw wool for manufactured cloth]. The mills also offered custom processing and weaving of a person's raw wool, according to his own specifications.

A separate section on "Salem Jeans" follows, in which it is stated that "since 1840, Salem Jeans have been upon the markets...so that from years of trial and wear the public has learned to know and value them. We frequently get letters from men who have worn them for many years..."

This catalogue makes a valuable addition to the large collection of Fries Mills records at the Archives. According to Dr. Harold Wilson of William and Mary College there are few archives in the entire South where one may find extensive records of nineteenth century industrial concerns. Dr. Wilson, whose field is the history of industrialization, was extremely happy to discover the Fries Mills documents and has made repeated trips to the Archives to consult these materials. The Archives is grateful to Mrs. Margaret McCuiston and Mr. John Fries Blair for the gift of this catalogue.

MARIA SCHOBER PAINTING AND FRAME BEING RESTORED

Sometime in late Spring the portrait of Maria Magdalena Schober will be hung in the Archives Reading Room. Maria Magdalena (born Transou) was the wife of Gottlieb Schober, a Moravian of many skills and notable entrepreneurial spirit. Maria was born at Friedensthal near Nazareth, Pennsylvania of parents who had become Moravians in North America after emigrating from Germany. She had come to Bethania, N. C. (by sea from Philadelphia to Wilmington, N. C.) with her parents, early in life. She married Gottlieb Schober after entering the Single Sisters' House in Salem. Her life from this point on was intertwined with one of the most able and colorful persons to emerge from the American Moravian settlements.

This is the first historic painting to be restored for display in the Archives. Work on the portrait is finished, and restoration of the frame should be completed by May, in time for an early June unveiling ceremony. The Archives is deeply grateful to Miss Caro Crosland for the gift of this painting and to Miss Crosland and Mr. Esley O. Anderson for a gift to cover the cost of restoration of painting and frame. Both are descendants of Maria Magdalena and Gottlieb Schober.

OTHER GIFTS

There are numerous other gifts for which we lack space even to report concerning the highlights. Yet we can mention that the Archives has received another important autograph book and a valuable ledger of the Salem Congregation Store. Thanks to all of last year's donors of historical materials!

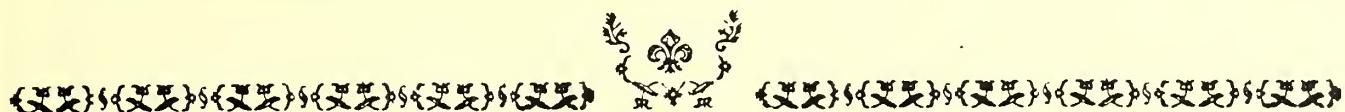
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MORAVIAN ARCHIVES

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MAY 1986

ARCHIVES PURCHASES HISTORIC TWO VOLUME WORK

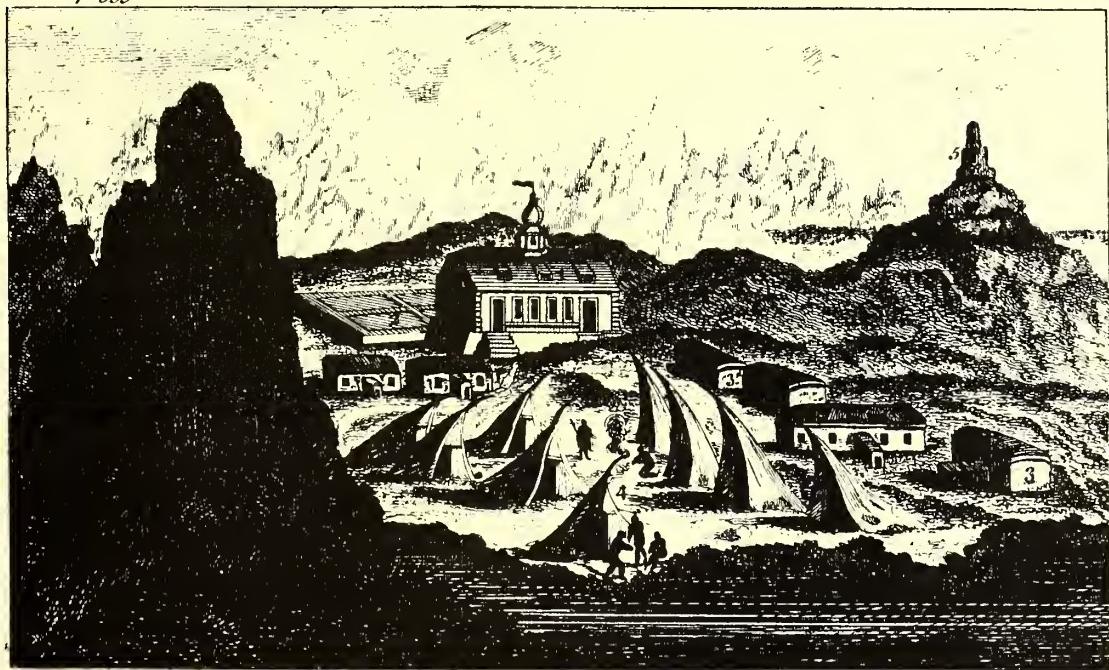
In the Spring of 1761 David Cranz, European Moravian historian and writer, made his way to Copenhagen and boarded a ship bound for Greenland. He remained in Greenland for fourteen months, gathering notes and documents for a large-scale history of the Moravian mission in that place. He recorded much oral history, observed flora and fauna, and learned about the people of the land. After consulting mission diaries and reports on his return, he produced a two volume work, The History of Greenland, Containing a Description of the Country and Its Inhabitants and Particularly a Relation of the Mission... of the Unitas Fratrum... in that Country. It is a work of major proportions. The first 172 pages describe the extraordinary natural setting. The next 132 pages tell of the people. The final 828 pages describe the mission work in Greenland which began twenty-eight years previous to Cranz's visit, in 1733, only a few months after the first Moravian missionaries went to the Caribbean area. Eight attractive copperplate engravings were included, one of which is reproduced below.

Why was such a major work written about this relatively new mission field? In the 1740's and 1750's misinformation and criticisms of the Moravians had been published. Since Moravians were largely silent in the face of these criticisms, friends urged that accounts of their work in Europe and abroad be published, believing that this would exonerate them. More than a few major works were produced.

Vol. II p. 399

Perspective View of Lichtenfels in Greenland.

IX.



1. The Meeting house. 2. The Ganton. 3. Greenland Houses. 4. Tents. 5. Beacon or Light house to direct the Ships. 6. Burying Ground. 7. The Old Greenland House Akonamiok, which gave Name to this Place. —

They were generally carefully and accurately done, and became highly respected. Cranz also produced The Ancient and Modern History of the Brethren (over 600 pages) in 1771 just six years after his Greenland History was published. Among the other early histories is C.G.A. Oldendorp's History of the Mission of the Moravian Brethren in St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, 1777, 1068 pages. (This is currently being translated in the West Indies and publication is expected perhaps this year.)

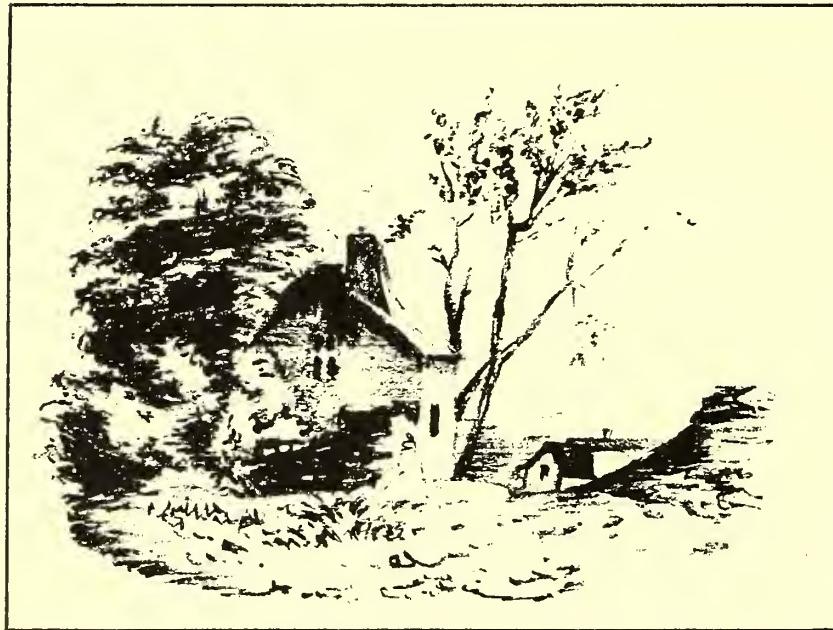
Another purpose of the histories was to make it possible that "our descendants may learn, on what principles their predecessors acted; what difficulties they had to encounter...what methods they pursued; and no less what faults they committed, and how the same were redressed through the grace of God," (from the forward of Cranz's History of Greenland).

A copy of such works was often offered to officials of institutions and governments in areas where the Moravians were active. Thus it is no surprise to find that an English language copy of this work was presented to the Governor of North Carolina by Wachovia officials not long after it was published.

The Archives is happy to announce the purchase of the English language edition of this work. Funds of the Friends Program at the Archives have made this purchase possible. Any person who would like to inspect this two volume work (or the original German edition) is welcome to stop by the Archives.

TWO ARCHIVES BOARDS MEET IN BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

On May 12, Board Members from the Southern Province Archives met with their Northern Province counterparts in Bethlehem, Pa. The Rev. Dr. Burton J. Rights, C. T. Leinbach and Archie K. Davis along with Archivist, Tom Haupert, represented the Winston-Salem Archives. Reports on the work of each institution were given and possibilities for cooperative ventures were laid out. Discussion followed during which one of the questions discussed was how research and historical institutions with a Moravian connection might be brought into better communication with each other. This question is to be pursued with the institutions involved during the next several months. There are more than fifteen such institutions in North America including archives, museums, libraries, research institutions, historical societies and historical site corporations. The day ended with a public lecture by the Northern Archivist, Vernon Nelson.



Clara Reichel drew this picture, to accompany her message in the Leinbach autograph book.

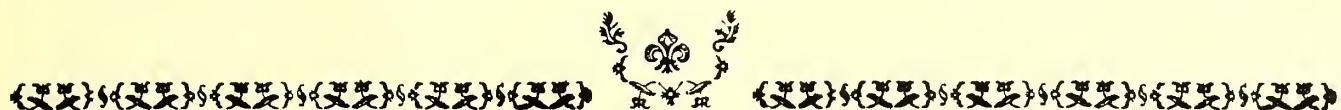
LEINBACH AUTOGRAPH BOOK

The autograph book of Regina E. Leinbach, a Moravian Single Sister and teacher at the Salem Female Academy has been given to the Archives by Mrs. Walter Warren of Leesburg, Florida. The book contains personal messages, and occasional artwork, from fellow staff, students and relatives, including a farewell from Bishop Johann Christian Bechler, composer of the hymn "Sing Hallelujah, Praise the Lord," as he was travelling to live and serve the church in Russia.

MORAVIAN ARCHIVES

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JULY 1986

EARLY SALEM STORE MANUSCRIPT GIVEN TO ARCHIVES

When the Swede, Traugott Bagge, died in April of 1800, the Moravians of Wachovia had to find a capable, well-educated person to take his place as manager of Salem's community store. Conrad Kreuser was one of the names prayerfully submitted to the Lot by the Elders Conference of Wachovia, and Kreuser's name was on the slip of paper drawn from the Lot, in May of 1800. A letter was dispatched to Nazareth, Pennsylvania informing him of the news, and exactly a month later, a wagon and driver were sent north to facilitate his move to Wachovia. He arrived with his wife and their possessions in mid July, perhaps showing that the bureaucratic structures of that time could move effectively and speedily when it came to filling important posts.

H. Harold Vogler has given the Archives the Journal which Kreuser kept, listing transactions at Salem's community store, for 1814 and 1815. The Journal measures 6-1/2" by 16", and has 250 pages. The entries show that the store at this time met needs today supplied in part by grocery, hardware, clothing and drug stores. In addition the establishment was a center for the buying and selling of furs, skins and hides, etc. Items as diverse as horse whips, hair combs, clock case hinges, saddle blankets, chisels, gunpowder and lead, muslin, chocolate, spices, dried fruit and dyes were available from this regional resource center. The Journal was handed down from generation to generation through the Vogler family after John Vogler bought the building which housed the store in the middle of the last century. The Archives is very grateful for this gift which helps fill an important gap in the Archives' records.

September 28: 1815.

28	X Isaac Dalton Cr	
	35 1/2 lb Butter Dr. 1/2	
	X And: Bresing Dr.	
	X 18 Coffee Dr. 1/4 Lugs 2/	.56
	X Thomas Wohlfart Dr	
	X to 4 drawer locks & 2/	8
	X Christina Claus Dr	#
	balance on a/c Dr	

From the 1814-1815 Salem Store Book. The first entry is a "credit" for Isaac Dalton for selling to the store 35-1/2 pounds of butter.

A YEAR OF FRIENDS' GIFTS: BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

The Friends Program at the Archives has been in existence for just a little over a year. In that time over \$13,000 has been contributed, a promising beginning for this program. And these funds have already been put to work, allowing the Archives (1) to hire a person to translate centrally important documents, (2) to have important documents copied in Europe which originated in North Carolina, (3) to purchase much needed books for the Archives Research Library, and (4) to hire a part-time person to catalogue these books.

Yet there is another impor-

tant side to the Friends Program: gifts of historical materials. During the past 12 months for example, 183 manuscripts including 22 manuscript volumes, 38 photographs and prints and 268 books, pamphlets and monographs have been given through the generosity of friends.

Among the outstanding gifts have been the 1736 autograph book of Bishop Johannes vonWatteville, the diary of George Follett Wilson, M.D. who came to Bethania in 1828, architectural drawings for the 1836 Salem Cotton Factory, and the Salem store book (reported in the previous article). There have been other outstanding gifts as well, including a large collection of Moravian-related books and pamphlets. Items are also being given in connection with earlier gifts. For example, the Archives has just received one of the medical books of the above-mentioned Dr. Wilson, given by one of his descendants, Dr. Ted Lynch of Charleston, S. C. This was purchased in New York City the year before Dr. Wilson travelled south to look for a place to practice.

A special friend of the Archives when it comes to books is Dr. Bill Pope of Kernersville. Dr. Pope keeps the needs of several area libraries and research institutions in mind as he visits rare and used book shops across the Piedmont. Several times a year he comes along with several stacks of carefully chosen works. The Archives especially welcomes any Moravian-related book, and any work concerning the North Carolina Piedmont, its geology, geography, early settlers, development and economic, social and religious life. We are especially anxious to find Rhinelanders on the Yadkin and Yadkin Melting Pot, among other works.

All of the above-mentioned gifts, and many others for which there is no space to report, help in important ways at the Archives. Indeed, many help fill significant gaps in the Archives records.

VOLUNTEERS CONTRIBUTE TO ARCHIVES PROGRAM

The picture to the bottom left shows Mrs. Kay Brubeck thoroughly involved in rehousing documents in acid free materials. This is one of several projects being pursued by Archives volunteers. Others giving time to the Archives include

the Rev. Harry J. Trodahl, Miss Laura Mosley and Miss Jean Simpson. Projects include creating an author file for personal papers, making a name and subject index for the minutes of Salem's Aufscher Collegium and creating a file of present day newspaper articles. If you would like to find out about being an Archives volunteer please contact Tom Haupert, Archivist at 722-1742.

NEW STAFF GENEALOGIST

Richard W. Starbuck has come to the Archives as the new staff genealogist and records cataloguer. A native of Winston-Salem and graduate of Williams College, he worked for thirteen years as writer and editor at the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel before coming to the Archives. He replaces Mrs. Robert S. Laurence who retired in May after almost eighteen years of faithful service to the Archives.

Betty Shirley is working at the Archives during July and early August as a University of North Carolina-Greensboro library studies intern. She is doing preliminary cataloguing for incoming books and manuscripts while learning of the total work of the Archives.



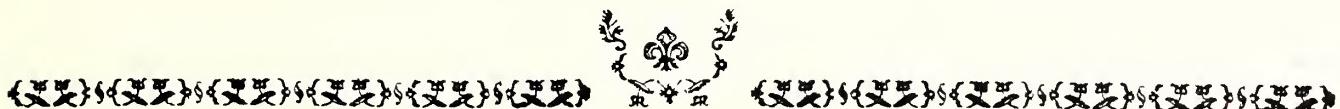
Mrs. H. E. Brubeck, hard at work placing documents in acid-free housing.

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MORAVIAN ARCHIVES

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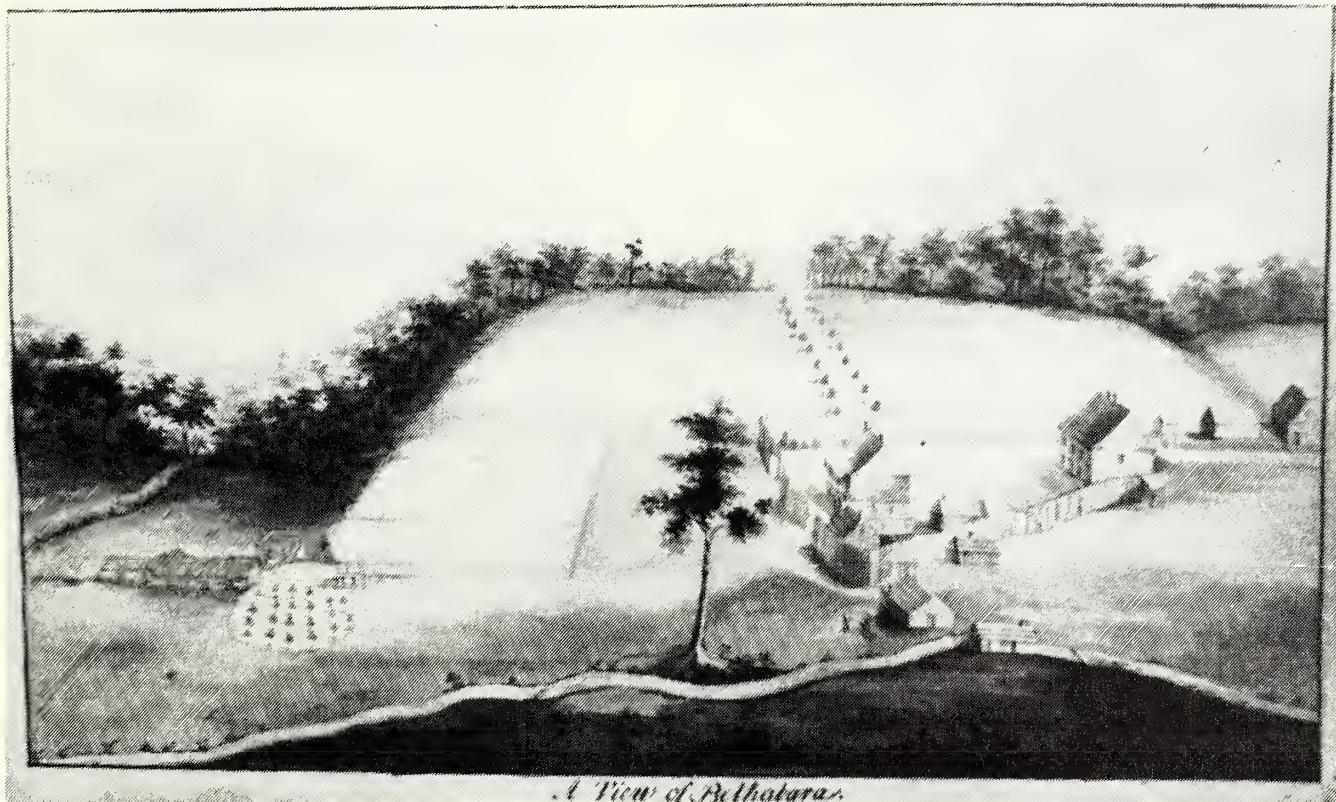
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FEBRUARY 1987

COPIES OF WACHOVIA MAPS ARRIVE FROM EUROPE

During the past autumn the writer of this newsletter spent an afternoon with I. Baldauf, Archivist of the Moravian Archives in Herrnhut, East Germany, looking through maps, plans and drawings concerning the Moravian settlements in North Carolina. The Archivist agreed to have 13 originals photographed and sent to the Archives in Winston-Salem, that is, those originals for which there is no similar original in North Carolina. Half of the large number of North Carolina maps and plans were surveyed that afternoon. It is hoped that at a later date another group of originals can be identified and photographed. Although a number of these



A View of Bethabara.

ONE OF THIRTEEN ORIGINALS PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE ARCHIVES IN WINSTON-SALEM

items had been photographed for Old Salem, Inc. some years ago, the photographs just done were made in color wherever color-coded information was included in the original.

Among the materials received, six pertain to Bethabara, three to Salem, two to Bethania and two to Wachovia as a whole. Reproduced above is an undated sketch of Bethabara depicting the settlement during the time of the French and Indian War (1756-1763). It is perhaps notable for its idyllic portrayal of this settlement

during a time of notable external threat. The sketch is especially important for the information it yields about the structures in place at that time.

While the Archives in Winston-Salem had expected to be charged for this work, when the items arrived it was learned that they had been sent as a gift. The Archives in Herrnhut is the central repository for documents concerning Moravian work in all parts of the world. The Archives in Winston-Salem is grateful for this valuable gift.

FRIENDS' GIFTS EXCEED 1985 TOTAL BY WIDE MARGIN

A hundred and twenty friends sent contributions to the Archives in 1986. The total given to the Friends Program was \$14,010. In addition, friends gave \$1,160 to endowment funds. So a total of \$15,170 was given in 1986. This was a marked increase over 1985's total of \$10,020. A special endowment fund was established in memory of C. Hege Kapp, M.D., who passed away last summer.

These gifts support special ongoing projects including translation of the minutes of the Aeltesten Conferenz, the highest board in the Wachovia Tract, photocopying of records in Europe which pertain to North Carolina's Moravian settlements, purchasing and processing of books for the Research Library at the Archives and conservation work on important Archives documents.

Major progress was made on each of these projects last year, and work on each will continue this year. For example, over 250 books have been fully processed and added to the Research Library. Of these, 66 were purchased with Friends Program funds. An additional 149 books were contributed by friends themselves. Funds were also used to hire Mrs. Kent Jones to work under the supervision of volunteer Mrs. John Whalen in processing these books. Friends have also given 16 groups of manuscripts and 49 photographs, prints and sketches.

Of special importance among the historical materials given to the Archives by friends have been the gifts of Moravian-related manuscripts. The Archives holds extensive and wide ranging collections of manuscripts concerning the religious, commercial, industrial and educational organizations on the Wachovia tract along with many personal diaries and papers. However, there are important gaps at times in these records.

TRANSLATION OF MORAVIAN CLASSIC PUBLISHED

C.G.A. Oldendorp, inspector general of Moravian Missions, travelled to the Virgin Islands in 1772 to produce a full scale account of the previous four decades of Moravian mission work there. In 1777 his two volume work of over a thousand pages was published, complete with seven major maps and copperplate engravings. This work has just recently been translated and has now been published by Karoma Publishers in Michigan. Sir Edmund R. Leach, Professor Emeritus of Social Anthropology, Cambridge University, has said of this work that it is "probably the best and earliest ethnography of the Western Hemisphere that has come down to us." For ordering information for this very reasonably priced volume, please phone the Archives at 722-1742.

RESEARCHERS AT THE ARCHIVES

During 1986 over 400 people came to the Archives and over 500 phoned the Archives for information purposes. Researchers with projects in progress or finished during 1986 included four working on the post-doctoral level, two on the doctoral level and two working on masters theses. These scholars carried on research in the fields of industrial, economic, and social history, American colonial history, church history and social ethics. Other researchers included personnel from historic sites, church agency officials, pastors, people searching out their genealogical roots and people pursuing their own historical interests.

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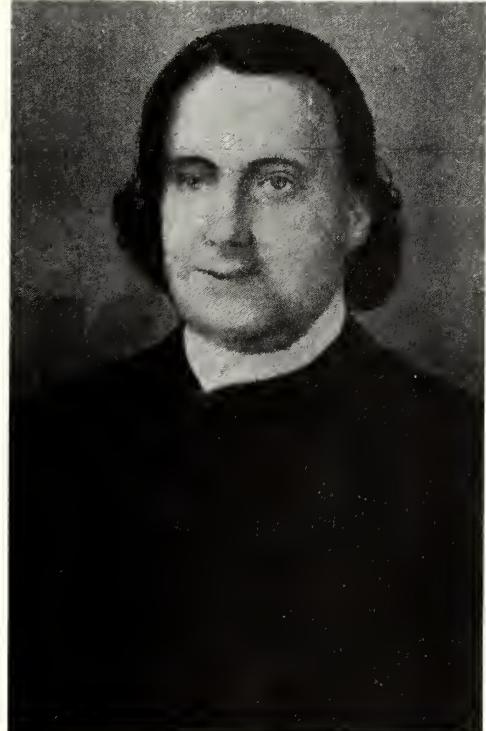
JUNE-JULY 1987

DISCOVERY OF EARLY AELTESTEN CONFERENZ MINUTES

During the latter part of the Eighteenth Century the Aeltesten Conferenz (Elders' Conference) was the highest board in Wachovia, overseeing commercial, civil and religious matters in Bethania, Bethabara and Salem. It was accountable directly to the European directing boards of the worldwide Moravian Church. Because of the importance of this board, the Archives decided in 1985 that this board's minutes should be translated from start to finish. (Only a small fraction of this material, about 3 percent, has been translated and published in the Records of the Moravians in North Carolina.)

Yet the earliest minutes which could be located began in 1769. And the way they began implied that the board had been operating for some time at that point. In addition, a note had been left in the Archives inventory sheets by an earlier Archivist, probably in the 1950's, that the location of these earlier minutes was not known. The present Archivist made a note of this and resolved to be on the lookout for these minutes in going through various materials in the Archives. Then in April of this year, as the Archivist was going through a large body of Bethabara materials, the minutes were found. They had been in a quite logical location, for the board had met in Bethabara during this early period. The difficulty in locating such a document is that there are about twenty logical locations, and each location contains hundreds of documents. Needless to say, there was much rejoicing over this "lost coin."

Now that the minutes have been located and are being translated by Archives translator, Frances Cumnock, our knowledge of the work of what became the highest board in Wachovia in the Eighteenth Century has been pushed back over four years, from the site for Salem was determined, and the building



JOHANN MICHAEL GRAF was recording secretary during the early years of the Aeltesten Conferenz or Elders' Conference in Wachovia. He came to this area after education at the University of Jena and service as a minister in Europe and Pennsylvania. He became the first bishop of the Moravian Church to reside in Wachovia after his consecration in 1773.

1769 to 1765, years during which the town was initiated.

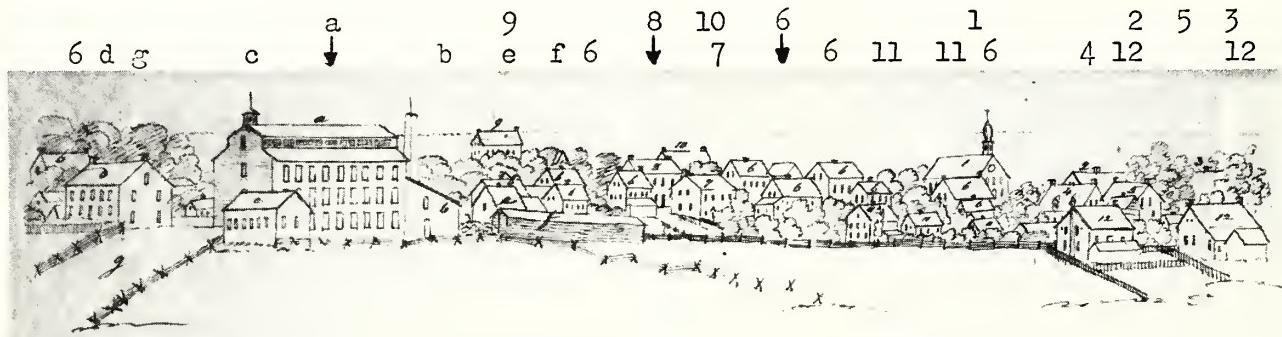
The minutes reveal that while this board began its life by considering essentially ecclesiastical matters, within a year and a half it was taking up much broader issues. On February 9, 1767 the minutes read: "We have a fair quantity of furred hides in the store, so that three wagon loads can go to Charlestown. We thus

thought it would be good for our two wagons, along with one from Bethania, to leave for there on the 18th of this month...." When Friedrich Wilhelm von Marschall arrives to take up residence in Wachovia as chief administrator, in February of 1768, he chairs this board, and the matters it takes up again broaden in scope.

These minutes are extremely important for understanding the early history of the Wachovia settlements. They are important not only for revealing the matters discussed by this board, and the ways in which decisions were reached, but they reveal how the boards in Wachovia were part of an intricate structure of governance which included at the highest level the worldwide General Synods (legislative conferences) held in Europe, and at the lowest level, individuals in the Wachovia communities. A chief aim of this total structure of committees and boards was to preserve harmony by achieving consensus concerning issues which might divide the communities. The translation of these minutes is being entirely underwritten by the gifts of friends of the Archives.

COPIES OF MORE MAPS ARRIVE FROM EUROPE

The Moravian Archives in Herrnhut has sent 9 more photographs of Wachovia-related maps and drawings bringing the total to 23 sent since the Archivist visited there last year. The drawing below shows the Salem Cotton Factory, begun in 1836. The industrial revolution with its cheap mass-produced goods threatened the economic viability of Moravian settlement-congregations everywhere. The Factory was an attempt to meet this new challenge.



A VIEW OF SALEM IN WACHOVIA, FROM THE NORTHWEST, JUNE, 1839.

I. A Part of the Congregation-Settlement

(1) The church. (2) The Gemeinhaus, with the old upstairs Saal [meeting hall, for worship] which is still used. (3) The Female Boarding School, and down further to the right, [not shown] the Single Sisters' House. (4) The dwelling of the school's inspector. The trees to the right stand on the square. (5) The settlement's boys school. (6) Family houses on the main street. (7) The Widows' House except that still more widows live in what was formerly the [Single] Brothers' House. (8) The dwelling of the congregation business manager. (9) The house of the administrator, on the highest place. (10) Dr. Shumann's present dwelling. (11) Family houses on Salt Lane (Salz-Gasse). (12) Family houses on another lower street which leads to the Cotton Factory.

II. The Cotton Factory

(a) The main building, containing the machinery, in four large halls, including the loft. (b) The annex, with the steam engine. (c) The store house with rolls of cotton. (d) The boarding house wherein the Sunday School is held, in the dining room. (e) One of the four family houses of workers which accommodate eight households. (f) A part of the wood supply for the factory. (g) Road to the Yadkin River which also leads to Hope in Wachovia. To the left of this road stand the houses of the manager (Verwalter) and the supervisor (Aufseher), which cannot be seen from this vantage point.

The entire scene encompasses about half of the settlement of Salem.

[English translation by Tom Haupert, Archives Director.]

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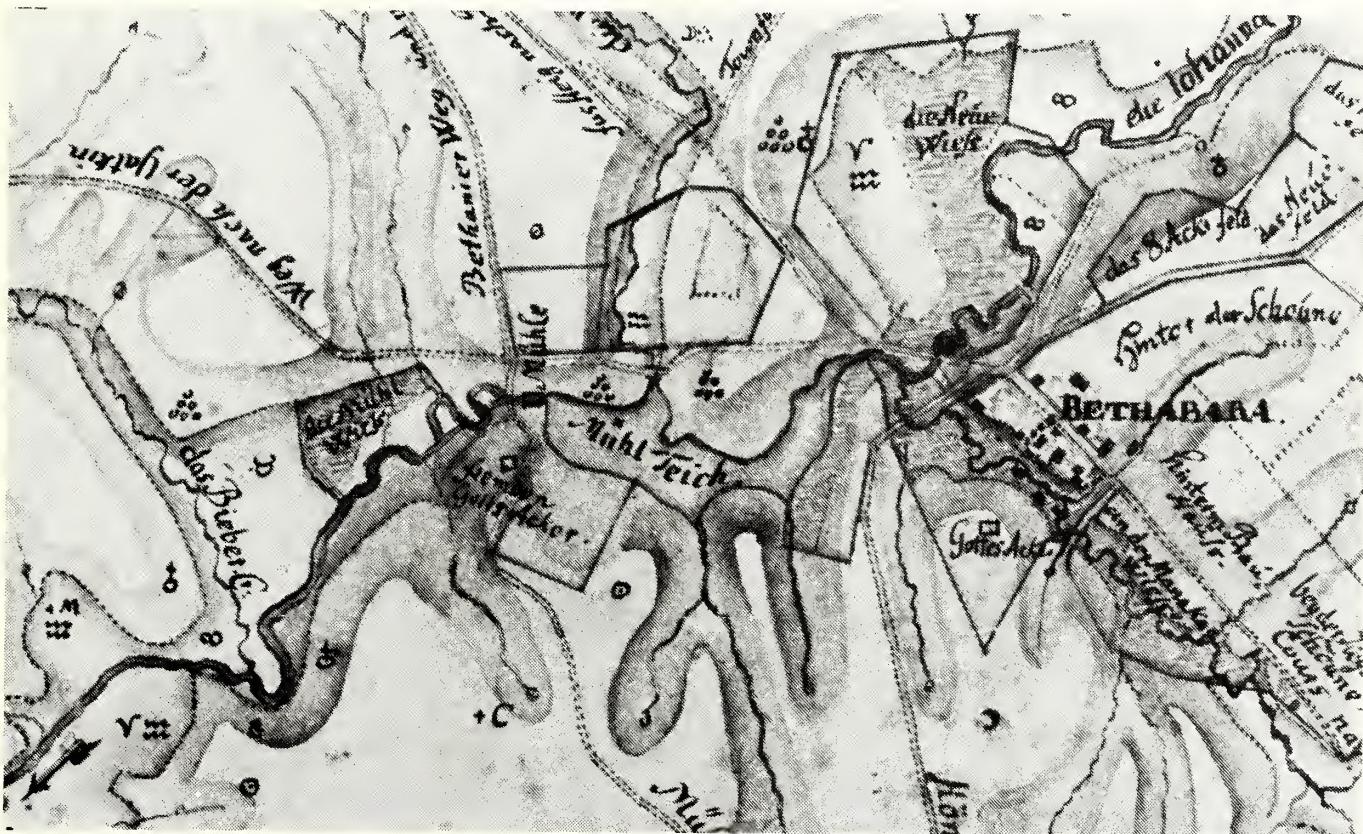
MORAVIAN ARCHIVES NEWS

4 East Bank Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1987

WACHOVIA GREAT MAP TAKEN TO PHILADELPHIA FOR CONSERVATION MEASURES

While danger of Indian attack was still an acute threat, P.C.G. Reuter, newly arrived from Europe via Pennsylvania, went off into the wilderness of Wachovia to initiate a remarkable mapping project. The work took over three years to complete. When he had finished, the result was the Wachovia Great Map (Grosse Riss), a large scale land survey document in four separate sections. Each section measures roughly four feet by five feet. When the sections are arranged to form a whole, the overall size is nearly eight feet by ten feet. The writing on (continued on next page)



Fremden Gottes Acker Mühle* Mhl Teich
(Strangers Grave Yard) (Mill)* (Mill Pond)

BETHABARA IN WACHOVIA WITH ITS 2000 ACRES...1766. P.C.G. REUTER.

+ much, many
(+M (many) maples
=> flow of stream
Y brush wood

swamp
wild meadows
good upland
steep hill
C chestnuts

middle upland
gravel ground
rock source
bottomland

*Archeological dig excavated the Bethabara mill site this past summer.

these manuscript maps is often minute. So the total amount of information is very large indeed.

For the past two or three decades, these maps have been totally inaccessible due to their extremely fragile condition. It would have been an unthinkable act even to unroll one because portions of the map surface would have come undone or would have shattered into small fragments. Some months ago all four sections of the Great Map were taken to a conservation laboratory in Philadelphia for major conservation work. The total process for all four sections of the map will cost well over \$14,000. The conservation effort is being made possible entirely through the generosity of friends of the Archives.

The Archives is now planning a special evening in which to welcome the maps back to Winston-Salem and back to renewed accessibility. The date will be in the late autumn. Special presentations will be given and the four sections will be displayed so they can be seen at close range.

As a foretaste of what the Great Map will look like, a section of another map of P.C.G. Reuter accompanies this brief account. The portion reproduced here is only five inches by three inches or about one-tenth of a square foot. The Great Map has about the same size writing and density of detail but covers nearly eighty square feet. So the Great Map is about 800 times as large in surface area.

Reuter uses 15 different symbols on the map reproduced here. On the Great Map over 50 symbols are used. In both cases the symbols indicate, among other factors, soil fertility, the presence of stone and rock, degree of forestation, type of trees, water resources etc, etc. A key to symbols is given beneath the map. The Archives Board and Staff look forward to being able to invite you to a special evening to celebrate the return of these documents. Details will be in the October newsletter.

FRIENDS GIVE OVER A THOUSAND MANUSCRIPTS, ETC. DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

During the summer of 1985 the Archives announced that it would welcome gifts of Moravian-related manuscripts, books and photographs. In the time since then, the response has been gratifying. Over 280 manuscripts including 85 manuscript volumes have been given. Over 590 books and pamphlets have been given and over 400 photographs and prints have been given. Although the Archives cannot give appraisals for these objects (as an interested party), the Archives valuation for its own record keeping purposes indicate that gifts to the value of \$15,915.00 were given during this two year period. The Archives Board and Staff are deeply grateful to those who have contributed Moravian-related materials.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPHIC GIFT

"Miss Amy and Miss Lou Van Vleck entertained" (from the back of the photograph reproduced to the left). Miss Amy taught music for over sixty years at Salem Academy. Miss Lou taught there also. (Gift of Mrs. E.T. Mickey, Jr.)

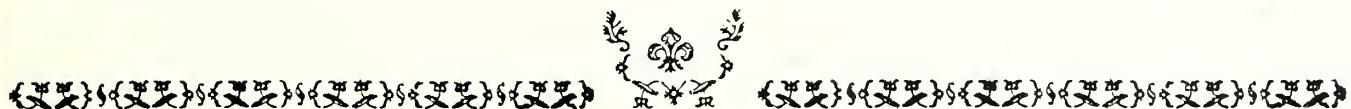


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MORAVIAN ARCHIVES

4 East Bank Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101

NEWS



NOVEMBER 1988

FRIENDS GIVE OVER 800 HISTORY-RELATED ITEMS IN LAST YEAR

During the past year, from July, 1987, through June, 1988, friends have given the Archives 880 history-related items. Included are 225 manuscripts and 53 manuscript volumes, gifts which have helped fill some important gaps in the Archives records.

Also 250 photographs and 3 photograph volumes were given, along with 5 art pieces and 4 maps. Significant additions were made to the Research Library through gifts of 302 books and pamphlets relating to the Moravians, as well as works concerning North Carolina and Piedmont-area history, in its many different facets. These gifts are important to the continuing work of the Archives, for they help fill out the collections and assure that researchers in the many decades ahead will be able to consult here one of the richest repositories of manuscripts concerning any cluster of communities in the entire South.

Anna Johanna Vogler Photograph

Reproduced at the lower left is a photograph of Anna Johanna Vogler, included in a recent gift of a photograph album. The album belonged to William Theodore Vogler and this is a photograph of his grandmother, who was born in Bethabara in 1774. Prior to the Civil War, photography was a great novelty,

engaged in essentially only by a limited number of professionals. This photograph was made about 1865, and so is among some of the earliest taken of Moravians in Wachovia. It is an albumen print, which means that the photographic paper was floated facedown in beaten salted egg whites. When the paper was removed, dried and then floated facedown in a 10% silver nitrate solution, and dried again, it was ready for exposure. The print is now partially faded, since all photographs are endangered by environmental



Anna Johanna Vogler,
born in Bethabara in 1774.

FRIENDS CAMPAIGN 1986

Contributed so far this year: \$10,600.

Goal for 1988: to surpass last year's total of \$13,600 by a healthy margin.

If you would like to join with others in supporting the special projects of the Archives, please mail your check, made out to the Moravian Archives to the address as given at the top of the page.



May this imperfect sketch often remind you of Friedberg, & of your friend & sister M.D.

factors. Anna Johanna was born a Stauber, and married Salem gunsmith, Christoph Vogler. She lived with him for thirty years until his death in 1827, and then lived forty-two more years, being one of the few Moravians to have witnessed both the Revolutionary War and Civil War periods. The Archives is grateful to Mr. H. Harold Vogler for this gift of his grandfather's photograph album.

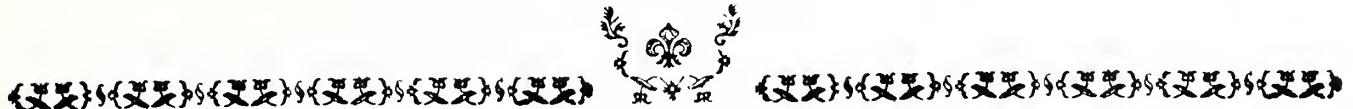
Watercolor of Friedberg Church

Another recent gift has been the autograph book of Sophia Dorothea Ruede. On one page of this book is the watercolor reproduced above. This was most likely painted as a going-away present for Miss Ruede in 1839, the year in which she married Moravian missionary, Miles Vogler, and travelled to new duties at a Moravian Indian mission in what is now Oklahoma. Miss Ruede grew up at Friedberg, 7 miles south of Salem, where her father was pastor. From her memoir: "At Friedberg I first saw the light of this world. Of this place I cherish many pleasant recollections.... Before the house was a rough bench.... On this bench our father frequently sat with us children in the evening and related to us scripture history, which has remained impressed on my mind to this day."

The painting is inscribed, "May this imperfect sketch often remind you of Friedberg, & of your friend & sister. M.D." The artist was almost surely Maria Denke, perhaps the most outstanding teacher of the Salem Female Academy during its first century. Maria also had lived at Friedberg, after marrying its pastor in 1828. Probably she painted this picture in 1839 while mourning her recently departed husband. The Archives is grateful for this gift, from Mr. Ted Leinbach, as well as for the many other gifts given during the past year. Unfortunately, space does not allow a fuller report.

MORAVIAN ARCHIVES NEWS

4 East Bank Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101



DECEMBER 1988

MICROFILMS ARRIVE FROM EAST GERMANY

Two weeks ago a special package arrived at the Archives in characteristic German wrapping. Inside were long-awaited microfilms from the Archives of the worldwide Moravian Church in Herrnhut, East Germany. Over 1,700 pages of handwritten documents concerning the purchase of the Wachovia tract in North Carolina and the first ten years of settlement on this tract have been photographed in Herrnhut and sent to Winston-Salem.

Two Letters of Earl Granville Among Documents Microfilmed

The first two documents, among the hundreds which were photographed, are letters from British statesman, Earl Granville, addressed to his agents in North Carolina. Granville wrote to ask his agents to further the process by which the Moravian Church could buy a large parcel of his land in North Carolina. In the early 1750s, when these letters were written, Granville owned essentially the northern half of North Carolina. To facilitate the sale of his land and collection of quit rents owed him by purchasers, Granville arranged to have two agents represent him in North Carolina, and manage a land office in Edenton. These men were usually appointed and sent from London specifically to act as his agents. Whether the distance from London, the nature of the employment or some other factor encouraged corruption in this work is not clear. What is clear is that by 1756, Granville had received a considerable number of complaints about people connected with his land office, and that in Granville's mind these complaints reflected not at all well upon his agents. More will be said about this after we look briefly at the two letters of Granville photographed in Herrnhut.

The first letter, dated 14 May 1750, is a letter of introduction which Granville gave to the Moravians for presentation to his agents in North Carolina. The letter explains that these Moravians "are sent thither, to take a view of the Country, and of such Lands, as may answer [their] Purpose." At the

close of the letter Granville wrote, "...I desire [that] you will shew them what Civility you can...." The choice of words here perhaps reflects Granville's despondency, or at least rather low expectations, concerning the manner in which his agents might treat his clients. (He might otherwise have written, for example "please show them every courtesy.")

In the second letter, written two years later, Granville authorized his agents to engage surveyors for the Moravians who presented the letter, so that the lands they selected could be

FRIENDS CAMPAIGN UPDATE

Given so far this year:
\$13,100.00.

Our goal: to surpass last year's total of \$13,600 by a healthy margin.
(Checks may be made out to the Moravian Archives.)

surveyed immediately. In closing, Granville wrote: "...You are to take care that the said Surveyors do charge no more for surveying the said Lands than three Pounds Sterling for every 5000 Acres." Since Lord Granville had previously set down in writing what charges were to be made for all services provided through his land office, one may wonder why he went to such lengths here to try to limit what the surveyors might charge.

The most likely reason Granville wrote the foregoing was his uncertainty as to what the surveyors would in fact charge his clients. Just four years later, in 1756, Granville wrote his North Carolina agents that "Great and frequent Complaints are transmitted to me of those persons you employ to receive Entries and make Surveys in the back Counties. It is their Extorsions, and not the regular Fees of Office (wholly in my Will to fix) which is the Cause of Clamour from my Tenants. Insinuations are made too, as if those Extorsions were connived at by [my] Agents; for otherwise, it is said, They could not be Committed so repeatedly and barefacedly." Granville closes with this injunction: "I must tell my Agents plainly, that I will have them and any others employed in my Office not only endeavour but actually execute all my Instructions."

There are of course hundreds more documents in what has been copied in the Herrnhut Archives. Central to this body of material is the large collection of records brought together by Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg. This former Lutheran had been superintendent of all Moravian work in North America for most of the 1750's. Not only had he travelled to North Carolina in order to accompany Granville land-office surveyors and choose lands for subsequent purchase by the Moravian Church, but he had also supervised the initial settlement process on the Wachovia tract. The 1,264 pages of documents he assembled are divided into volume one, 1752-1755 and volume two, 1755-1762. The fact that such a high official in the Moravian Church would devote so many hours to the task of bringing these documents together is evidence of the high importance placed on historical documentation, as well as the keeping of archival records, by the Moravian leadership. There still remain many thousands of pages to be photographed in Europe for use in the Archives in Winston-Salem.



RECENT UNIDENTIFIED GIFT

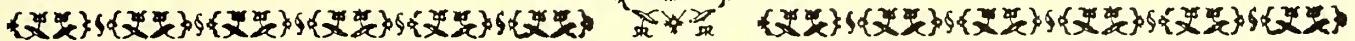
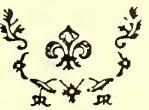
The photograph to the left is a recent but unidentified gift to the Archives. It is stamped on the back, "A. E. Welfare, Salem, N. C." Since Welfare operated a photographic salon in Salem as early as 1873, the photograph could date from that time. The Archives is grateful to Evangeline Bahnsen Smith for this contribution, which came from the estate of her sister-in-law, G. Elizabeth Bahnsen. The picture may have been sent to Elizabeth Bahnsen's father by relatives living in Salem in the last century. The photograph is an albumen print, a type made from 1850 to 1920, although few were produced after 1895. If you have any information about the photograph, please contact Tom Haupert at the Archives (919-722-1742).

*Granville to Corbin and Wheatley, April 18, 1756, Granville District Papers, cited in A. Roger Ekirch, "Poor Carolina," Politics and Society in Colonial North Carolina, 1729-1776, Chapel Hill, 1981. p.136.

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MORAVIAN ARCHIVES NEWS

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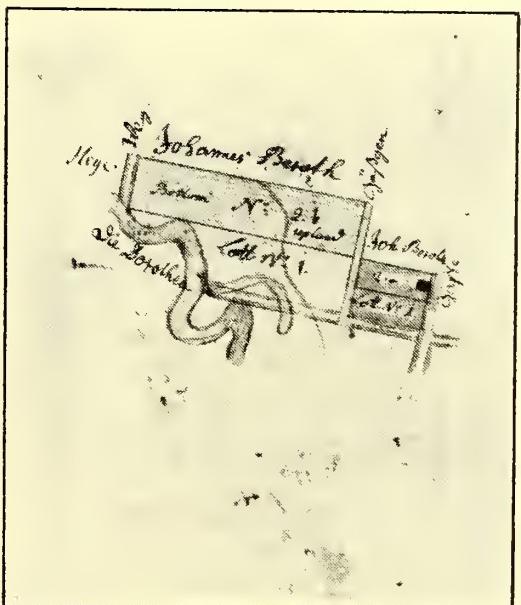


DECEMBER 1989

ARCHIVES DOCUMENTS AID BETHANIA PRESERVATION STUDY

In October of this year Michael Hartley, a doctoral candidate in anthropology at Chapel Hill, and Martha Boxley, a material culture researcher, completed their 122 page report, Bethania in Wachovia, A Preservation Plan. The report was commissioned by the Bethania Historical Association and financed with grants from several area organizations. The study lays out the special nature of the village of Bethania, and outlines preservation options. Archives documents were used in studying the beginnings and special layout of this village which was initiated just three miles northwest of the Moravian community of Bethabara, in Piedmont North Carolina, in 1759. At the time this area was frontier, and settlements here were under threat of attack from Indians since the French and Indian War was in progress.

Hartley points out that the houses of Bethania were closely spaced for protection in light of this threat. He goes on to say that the basic pattern for this settlement was a planned German agricultural village in which all houses were grouped within the village fronting on a main street. The surrounding land was divided into large lots according to soil type, and then these were subdivided into strips of land for individual families. Each family had a "building lot" for a house with space for a vegetable garden in back. Then each family had assigned to it various strips of land in the outlying lots, at least one strip of fertile "bottom land" by the nearby Muddy Creek, an orchard lot, adjacent to the building lots area, and a strip or strips of an "upland" lot which might be used for raising grain. This thoroughly planned pattern of land use made for a compact quilt of lots and adjoining strips of land. It was a highly efficient use of land requiring careful strategies in farming. A typical total holding of a family in



Caption for above illustration
on bottom of reverse side.

FRIENDS CAMPAIGN 1989

Given as of November 30:

\$10,445.00

Total given last year:

\$15,995.00

Goal: to surpass last
year's total by a
healthy margin.

Bethania was 22 acres. This was quite large by European and specifically German standards. In Germanic lands, many farming families had only a few acres. Yet it was quite small compared with the average North Carolina holding of over 400 acres in the late colonial period. Today in many parts of Germany and Switzerland one can still see patterns quite similar to the one used at Bethania. In parts of these lands, it is against the law to build houses outside of villages and towns because land is so scarce and so needed for farming, forestry and other uses. There are many other aspects of Bethania covered in the study but space does not permit us to report on them here. The article which follows, though, considers further the special nature of Bethania, and the need for preservation.

FROM THE EDITOR: PRESERVING A VILLAGE OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

It is obvious from the study reported on in the foregoing article that the village of Bethania is and always has been a unity of at least three elements: a people, structures and land. From its thoroughly planned beginnings, Bethania was conceived as a community living in closely-spaced structures set into the midst of a patchwork quilt of subdivided fields. Bethania has come down to us today with much of this original unity intact. Still today it is a community, many members of which are descended from the original inhabitants, living in residences which still include within their walls a fair number of 18th century structures. And some of the surrounding strips of land are still farmed.

There may well be no other place in North America where an agricultural village, designed according to a German pattern, with its compact quilt of fields, has retained its basic character, size and continuity of population down through well over two centuries. Bethania is a living cultural and historical treasure. Bethania is unusual not only for its frontier heritage, its Germanic pattern and continuity of character, size and population, but also for the immense amount of documentation it has produced in the normal course of its life, much of it yet unstudied. Few settlements begun in the colonial period offer such opportunities for study.

Bethania is an important cultural treasure not only for North Carolina but for the American South as a whole. Its compact quilt of land patterns and its structures should receive protection from the intrusion of a projected four lane highway and interchange (and equitable alternatives should be worked for, so an optimal route can be found). This would be only a beginning step in the preservation of this valuable resource. It would indeed be ironic if this living model of land-use planning brought into being in the 1750s should fall victim to lack of careful land-use planning in the 1990s.

(Caption for illustrations on reverse side:)

The upper illustration on the reverse side is the cover of a little manuscript book bearing the title: Philip Transu in Bethania: His Field Booklet. Completed 1764, 10th of January, per P. C. G. Reuter. This is an eight page assemblage in which Wachoiva tract surveyor P. C. G. Reuter described in some detail each of the strips of land assigned to Philip Transu (often spelled Transou) and which the latter rented from the Moravian Unity. The lower illustration is Reuter's drawing on page three of this booklet, colored evidently with watercolors, showing to the right the two small building lots (Transou farmed the lower lot since no one had come to build on it yet) and to the left of these two small lots, two larger lots next to die Dorothea (today, Muddy Creek). There are five more of these field booklets in the Archives, each made for another Bethania family.